

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

KILLING OF THE EDITOR OF THE VOCE DE CUBA AT KEY WEST.

Progress of the New Epidemic in New York.

BRUTAL MURDER IN NEW YORK.

Latest News from Hayti.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, February 1.

The grand jury yesterday presented as a nuisance the Toms in Center street, and the freight car pavement on Fifth avenue.

Seventy-six new cases of the epidemic relapsing fever were reported to the Board of Health yesterday. No deaths from the disease have been, up to this time, reported.

One of the most extraordinary divorce cases ever brought before a New York court is now being tried by Judge Barnard in the Supreme Court. The plaintiff is Commodore John T. Gleason, a veteran officer of the United States Navy, aged sixty-four years. The defendant, his wife, is an old lady of fifty-five, and mother of two grown sons. It is alleged the adulterer is another elderly person, John B. Howell, who is also a parent of grown children.

The witnesses against Mrs. Gleason, who were examined yesterday, were the wife and daughter of Mr. Howell. The alleged criminal was committed in Providence, Rhode Island.

Michael Welch, aged forty-five, a native of Ireland, was arrested last night charged with kicking his wife to death.

HAYTI.

NEW YORK, February 1.

The steamer City of Boston, from Port au Prince, arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing dates from Port au Prince to January twenty-third. Salnave's family, consisting of his wife and mother, who had been protected by the American Consul, had sailed for Tuagwa, and thence they would go to San Domingo.

Terino and Baz, merchants doing business in Port au Prince, had offered their gold to the Government for the purpose of paying off the crews of their naval vessels. The Government, it is said, accepted this offer, and was paying off the men.

The house of Rev. Mr. Bird, Wesleyan minister at Port au Prince, was burned by the late terrific conflagration, and everything totally destroyed.

The troops who fought under Salnave at the late engagement at Cuba with Cabral's army, at which place they were captured with Salnave, have joined Cabral's forces with the intention of attacking the Dominican troops at Azua.

It was asserted that the authorities at Port au Prince held a letter from Salnave, offering \$50,000 in gold, in two drafts, on two houses in that city, to save his life.

The United States Minister attempted to obtain the body of Salnave from the proper authorities, for burial by his family, who, as was well known, were at the residence of the Minister, but the request was denied with decision and insults, and threats of death were uttered against him by the infuriated mob.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

LONDON, February 1.

The shareholders of the Anglo-American company held a meeting yesterday to consider a scheme for amalgamation with the French Cable company, projected some time ago. The matter was postponed, and will be subjected to a vote at another meeting.

The Russian loan, recently put on market here, is a great success.

The half cotton mills at Wigan, which were recently compelled to close on account of a strike among the operatives, have resumed.

France.

PARIS, February 1.

Rumors of the death of the Pope are again current to-day. It is ascertained, however, that His Holiness has been afflicted with epileptic fits, and is not considered seriously ill.

There has been a remarkable increase in the number of cases of small-pox within a few days.

Yesterday a sharp debate occurred in the Corps Legislatif on the decree for temporarily admitting iron and cotton fabrics. On a vote being reached, the Government was sustained.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, February 1.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court, affirming the Missouri test oath, produced considerable surprise, not only among Democrats, but Republicans. At Jefferson City, quite a sensation was produced when the action of the Court was announced in the Legislature.

The Grand Army of the Republic met at Jefferson City last night for the purpose of reorganizing the Missouri department of the order, and to establish a Mutual Insurance Company.

Shepherd Stevens, formerly of Bangor, Maine, was arrested at Quincy, Illinois, yesterday, charged with stealing eight thousand dollars in currency and two thousand five hundred dollars in city bonds of Bangor, from a friend in New York, some months ago. The bonds were found on his person, but part of the money had been invested in real estate in Kansas.

FLORIDA.

KEY WEST, February 1.

The town continues in a state of great excitement, on account of the killing of the editor of the Voce de Cuba, yesterday. The United States soldiers stationed in the vicinity have been called out, and are now stationed about the town to preserve order.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Royal Scion goes to the Hub on Saturday.

Madison, Wisconsin, had a \$30,000 fire on Sunday.

The Wheeling street railway cleared \$1,500 last year.

The Kansas Legislature has evidence of a startling character in reference to Senator Pomroy's 'jobs.'

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were \$1,288,400, and for the month, \$12,479,000, a gain of \$136,000 over January, 1869.

John Mahoney, a railroad laborer, was literally cut to pieces by a train of cars passing over him, near Campbellsburg, Kentucky, yesterday.

Fitzgibbon, a brakeman, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, was knocked off the train at Broad Street Tunnel at Nashville, last evening, and killed.

A telegram from Rome to London, says the Pope refuses to review an address signed by one hundred and thirty-seven Bishops protesting against the declaration of infallibility.

Henry Kirk, about one o'clock yesterday morning, in Cincinnati, went home intoxicated, and began cutting up the carpet and bed covering. His wife and daughter interfered, when he stabbed his wife in the side. It is probably a fatal wound.

The statement prepared at the Revenue offices shows the product of distilled spirits for five months, from July to November, 1869, exceeds that of same time the previous year by 1,737,027 gallons. The number of gallons sold December 1, were 13,402,545.

Paris journals of yesterday state the French Minister of the Interior, in reply to the demand of an English company for the privilege of laying a cable from Algiers to France, said that hereafter all monopoly in telegraphic cables would be abolished, and that even private parties were at liberty to lay cables.

Gonzales Costeman, editor of the Voce de Cuba, while standing on the porch of the hotel, at Key West, yesterday, was attacked by several Cubans, who opened fire on him with pistols. He returned their fire, and had wounded three of his assailants, when he received a shot from which he died in fifteen minutes.

The Louisville bridge was completed yesterday. Its length, exclusive of approaches, is one mile. It has two main spans, one of three hundred and seventy feet and another of four hundred feet, with a draw over the canal. The time occupied in construction was two years and six months. It will be ready for the passage of trains in three or four days.

At two o'clock yesterday morning, a kerosene lamp exploded in the house of Nicholas Bliss, in Buffalo, setting fire to the furniture in a bedroom occupied by the family, consisting of Bliss, his wife and two children. All were burned in a horrible manner. One child died immediately after the fire was extinguished; the other lies in a very critical condition. Bliss and his wife will recover, but they will be much disfigured.

In the Senate yesterday, a number of petitions were offered: Mr. Ramsey, from the Committee on Postoffices and Post-roads, reported back with amendments to the bill to establish a postal telegraph system and to incorporate the postal telegraph company. The company is required to provide telegraph lines to every city and village whose telegraph stations are now open for the transmission of messages for the public, and to all places which have a population of three thousand inhabitants. The person performing the duties of commissioner of telegraphs shall be styled fourth assistant postmaster general, and any postmaster may act as operator with the approval of the Postmaster General. The company may purchase any existing lines of telegraph which may be offered to it prior to June 1, 1871. Mr. Ramsey reported, favorably, Mr. Morton introduced a bill to provide for the admission of Mississippi. The Senate then took up the currency bill. After considerable debate and the understanding being made that a vote should be taken this afternoon, the Senate went into executive session.

In the House, a large number of bills were introduced and referred, including the following: For apprenticeship in the navy; to admit Mississippi to representation in Congress; to remove all political disabilities; to repeal the act of the 3d of March, 1863, relative to habeas corpus; to abolish the Department of Agriculture; to provide for the redemption of not exceeding \$100,000,000 in United States bonds, and issuing therefor an equivalent amount of notes not bearing interest; fixing the pay of Senators and Representatives at \$3,000 per year, and reducing the mileage to ten cents per mile from the 4th of March, 1870; extending till December, 1872, the time for filing claims for additional bounties. A great deal of miscellaneous business of not much importance, was transacted.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The financial question—Admission of Mississippi—The Gold Conspiracy Investigation—Hear's Case—Retirement of Judge Grier—Decision of the Supreme Court.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer's Special of this morning.)

The financial question occupied the attention of both Houses for some time to-day. The Senate discussed the bill to distribute fifty millions of bank currency, but did not reach a final vote. Such votes as were taken on amendments to increase the volume of currency were lost. In the House a resolution declaring that the five-twentieths ought to be paid in greenbacks, and condemning the bond purchases of Secretary Boutwell, was voted down. The Senate Finance Committee to-day discussed financial matters, but took no action.

No less than three bills were introduced in Congress to-day for the unconditional admission of Mississippi into the Union. The members of the Reconstruction Committee, however, propose to impose the same fundamental conditions that were placed on the recent Virginia bill, otherwise there does not appear to be any objection to the admission of the State to immediate representation in Congress. The President is expected to submit to-morrow

the official result of the election and the action of the Mississippi Legislature on the fifteenth amendment.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette's Special of this morning.)

The Gold Conspiracy Committee have about concluded their investigation. The case against Butterfield was somewhat changed by his evidence, but some members of the committee think it has a bad appearance still, and they are by no means satisfied of his entire innocence. The committee have carefully looked into the evidence taken before the grand jury of New York in this conspiracy, and say Fisk and Gould completely fooled that body, which it will be remembered never made a presentment. The 'bull' story of Wall street, as brought out before the committee, is of far more interest and consequence than the flippant vapors of Fisk indicate, and they do not intend presenting their report till they have had time to carefully sift the evidence.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, had some talk of taking up the nomination of Hoar for the Supreme bench, but finally concluded to let it go till to-morrow, when, if the Currency bill is finished early enough, a secret session will be held to finally dispose of it. There isn't much prospect of his confirmation.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial's Special.)

The resignation of Associate Justice Grier, of the Supreme Court, which has been accepted by the President, takes effect to-morrow. It is intimated by the highest authority that Judge Strong's name will be sent to the Senate for consideration to-morrow.

Chief Justice Chase and all the Justices of the Court called on Judge Grier at his residence, to-day, to bid him good bye on the occasion of his voluntary retirement from the bench, and from public life.

An address, prepared by Judge Chase, was read to him, in which references were made to his past able and brilliant legal services, and the pleasant associations on the bench with those present. Judge Grier thanked the members for their appreciation, and great personal kindness.

From an inferior to a superior position, it is learned that on Saturday a consultation was held by all the members of the Supreme Court, including Justice Grier, who had heard all the argument relating thereto, and Mr. Justice Chase, who was present, and the Court was constituted to recover gold for contracts made before the legal tender act was passed, instead of greenbacks, on the ground that the constitutionality of the law in question, a decision of the Court was expected to-day, but was not delivered. There is ground for believing that the decision will not go into the constitutionality of the law, but will decide that a contract made previous to the passage of the act contemplated payment in gold, and the court will so decide. It is believed the decision will be rendered next Monday.

FROM NEW YORK.

Financial Matters—Erie Troubles—Coal Declining—The Relapsing Fever—A Brutal Murder—Etc.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette's Special of this morning.)

An evening paper says there is trouble on the Erie Railway between the Directors and Mr. D. B. Rogers, General Superintendent. It is stated that Rogers, who was formerly on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, has been removing men from the Erie and filling their places with men from the other road, which was a partial cause of the recent strike. The Directors held a meeting to-day, and several changes in the management of the road were discussed, but no action was taken. There was a report at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-night that Jay Gould had tendered his resignation as President, owing to a quarrel with Fisk.

The week opens upon an exceedingly money market, call loans ranging at 4 1/2 per cent. on United States securities, and 5 1/2 per cent. upon railway and miscellaneous shares. The flow of currency from the West continues, and National Bank notes are inconveniently abundant.

Several failures were reported to-day, owing to over trading in Rock Island and other stocks, but none of them were officially announced.

There was great activity to-day in stocks, especially in Rock Island, which fluctuated rapidly. At one time the interest in this stock caused others to be quite neglected, and a large crowd assembled at the National Stock Exchange.

Coal dealers anticipate another decline at the approaching sale, owing to mildness of the weather. Production is ahead of consumption, and the railways are beginning to compete for the carrying trade. The Reading railway and the Lehigh Valley railway have both closed their doors, and the other lines will probably do likewise.

(Special Telegram to the Cincinnati Commercial.)

A brutal murder was committed near Paterson, New Jersey, on Saturday night, a laborer named Nixon beating a companion named Sisco to death. Both were on a drunken spree, and were returning in company to their homes at the village of Carmansville. There had been a grudge between Nixon and Sisco, and before the two left Peter Carman's Hotel, Nixon was heard to threaten revenge against his companion. When Nixon got home, his wife asked him how he became so bloody, when he replied that he had killed David Sisco, and had nearly done so to his companion. He then told his wife he had killed the same, and asked him to go where he had dragged the body, and see if Dave was yet alive. His brother refused, and said if he had killed Sisco, he (the brother) would have nothing to do with it. The murderer then turned it up, and on no account would he let it go. He then went to the body, turned it over, found his victim dead, and dragged the corpse off into a thicket, where he covered it up with bushes, so that it could not be readily found.

The body was committed about a mile and a half from Bloomingdale. Nixon having concealed the proof of his guilt, hung about until Sunday night, then broke into his father's house and helped himself to some clothing with which he made his escape. The coroner's jury having heard all the evidence that could be obtained, found a verdict of murder against Nixon. He is still at large.

(From the Enquirer's Special.)

Seventy-six new cases of relapsing fever were reported at the office of the Board of Health. All of the patients are in hospitals, most of them at Bellevue. No deaths from the disease have been up to this time reported.

Some of the colored population have been attacked with the fever, and are now lying in hospitals. Several physicians attribute the existence of the fever to the unhealthy condition of the atmosphere.

Small-pox and fever have now been in this city for a considerable time, and it is feared by many physicians that either one or the other will become epidemic if not thoroughly got under before the spring commences.

The fever is not confined, as far as can be learned, to any particular section of the city. The patients at present in the hospital have come from various wards, but generally from the most crowded and least cleanly wards.

To what extent this fever exists can only be ascertained in the course of a day or two, when the Board of Health will be fully informed on the subject.

It is certain, however, that for a long time there has not been so much sickness in the city as exists at present.

In Pennsylvania there are eleven million dollars in church property exempt from taxation.

TRACKING OLD EPHRAIM.

An Incident on Survey in California.

In the year 1852, when things were at their busiest in the American gold fields, I formed one of the chief Government surveying party engaged in laying out ground from San Francisco Bay to the mountains of the coast range. Duties of seeing California life in a way unknown to most who have described the country; and we enjoyed a great variety of field sport and woodcraft all along. Even round the bay, and throughout the level land of the Contra Costa, or over the settled bottom about San Jose, game of every sort swarmed during the spring season while we were occupied thereabouts. And a better sport could not well have been had of it than our survey chain, going ahead everything, through scrub chaparral, wild cane, or mustard brake. Each of us had a six-shooter in his belt, and it may easily be conceived that when quail, crested partridge or white cranes were started, or perhaps a black-tailed doe hiding to save her lawn, or a couple of huge donkey hares, or a puzzled young antelope, the sport at times tended to drop our duty to government out of view. Whatever our success in the field—which could not be much with such tools, not to speak of the two sharp surveyors' heads—our hunting time could generally be had about camp at once, and hours trapping, tracking or fishing. The creeks from the bay abounded in trout, mullet, and the finest salmon in the world, while, moreover, it might so happen that you hooked an alligator-terrapin or a snapping turtle, the way which would have been a caution to a stay-at-home Britisher.

The wagon and tents were at last settled down in a handy spot by the head of a creek from the hills. The one side commanded a stretch of fine open savannah, by which we had to work back to the Bay settlement; the other was more broken ground, leading up to the pine barrens and redwood ranges.

One or two of the localities at hand were by no means inviting to look at by way of neighborhood, and they went by suitable names. Grizzly Gulch, as dreary a rift in the solid state as one could wish to see, with a vein of quartz shining up at the end, remarkably like gold sign, but quite out of reach. What was more to the point, there was a Grizzly canon, a dismal hollow of bush and scrub, and off the level into a red sky, immense redwoods that shot against the sky. According to the Spanish vaqueros we met with, it had been formerly noted as a spot where real grizzly bears used to breed, though now they had been driven out by the redskins, and the likelihood was that the survey would make no difference in that respect. However, the Spaniards were known to look upon us with small favor; and when the question came to be about interfering with a regular Grizzly hunt, it must be owned there few among us who considered it in a sporting light. Judge Tracy, the Surveyor, and our compass-man, Mr. Higley, were the only members of the party who had been at the mines besides me, and they knew how the case stood in fact, that we were much more likely to have to take a tree than a grizzly bear, as we had never happened to see one, even when up the Yukon river. Still, I can not say I felt much less than this caution on the point, less could I enter into the hunting view of it that was taken by one or two of our number.

Our special trouble on the low ground was, as formerly, with the wild Spanish cattle, and whenever backed to work a red shirt, grizzlies, it must be owned there few among us who considered it in a sporting light. Judge Tracy, the Surveyor, and our compass-man, Mr. Higley, were the only members of the party who had been at the mines besides me, and they knew how the case stood in fact, that we were much more likely to have to take a tree than a grizzly bear, as we had never happened to see one, even when up the Yukon river. Still, I can not say I felt much less than this caution on the point, less could I enter into the hunting view of it that was taken by one or two of our number.

Our special trouble on the low ground was, as formerly, with the wild Spanish cattle, and whenever backed to work a red shirt, grizzlies, it must be owned there few among us who considered it in a sporting light. Judge Tracy, the Surveyor, and our compass-man, Mr. Higley, were the only members of the party who had been at the mines besides me, and they knew how the case stood in fact, that we were much more likely to have to take a tree than a grizzly bear, as we had never happened to see one, even when up the Yukon river. Still, I can not say I felt much less than this caution on the point, less could I enter into the hunting view of it that was taken by one or two of our number.

Our special trouble on the low ground was, as formerly, with the wild Spanish cattle, and whenever backed to work a red shirt, grizzlies, it must be owned there few among us who considered it in a sporting light. Judge Tracy, the Surveyor, and our compass-man, Mr. Higley, were the only members of the party who had been at the mines besides me, and they knew how the case stood in fact, that we were much more likely to have to take a tree than a grizzly bear, as we had never happened to see one, even when up the Yukon river. Still, I can not say I felt much less than this caution on the point, less could I enter into the hunting view of it that was taken by one or two of our number.

Nothing more had been said of the bull till supper was served up for the bell-tent, where the surveyors had their quarters, our own meal being all ready at the fire, outside the main tent. Nor in fact did any one seem to have thought of it again, till the time came for smelling that perpetual salt pork, as we could do through the hole for which our cook once turned out. To tell the truth, not only were camp stores seldom varied after being so long off from the settlements, but even Uncle Sam's chief staple had begun to get rather rusty for our taste, and in spite of every attempt to help it out on the part of our two camp-keeping hands, old Tobin the teamster, and little Andy the cook, who made up the party, Andy was a Malay, and though clever at his own work, a perfect imp for skill at trapping, snoring, and decaying, which our worthy teamster, who came out of New Orleans, and was of course far above associating pleasantly with aught in the colored connection, at the same time had a touch of the true nigger turn for 'possum,' always treeing and baiting for old venison at every change. There was rather a suspicion, among us that the pair occasionally squared their differences behind backs, to the concocting of what Andy called a blind frijole; which in fact, often proved too good to be inquired into. Somehow that evening the mess was not so successful; at all events, the Judge's sundry discommodities, marks, with a pretty plain allusion or two to the prime fresh beef lying 'cached' at the moment within reach, under the big oak on the level. However, the night was dark, and the spot some distance off, this being the month of that ugly named redwood canyon had to be passed on the way, and after a stiff day's survey all hands seemed to think the treat not worth the pains. The surveyors had no better fare than ourselves; so it was just going to be made the best of, with the prospect of a good pipe at the fire before turning in, when suddenly we missed our Missouri axman, Rufus, from the mess. It turned out he had left before the talk commenced, and as Billy never failed at his grub, this meant something in his case. The truth was easy to guess, when we brought to mind his wishful looks behind him that day. He had taken his tools along with him, after giving his knife a sly rub of the grindstone, and clearly intended securing some tit-bits for a late roast to his swa chink; indeed, Billy was not the character to think of extra slices for his friends.

He could not have been ten minutes gone, when, on listening after him behind the tent, we could hear plain enough that the coyotes had been beforehand in the design, evidently likely to save Billy some trouble in shoveling up. Then, in the midst of their noise, off scattered with a louder yell than before; close upon which we could make out a loud note or two from our axman's voice, apparently giving them a Missouri war-whoop to quicken their flight. It now occurred to our jolly old teamster that the cook and he, both being fresh, might give the pill a station, as he well deserved; namely, by setting off quietly across his track on a nearer cut over the open. The right bearings they set at a good rate, the Malay first signifying for our benefit that the supper might perhaps not lose by waiting a little, though the surveyors had got theirs served.

By old Tobin's subsequent account, they steered fair for the clump of bush, with the big tree for a mark against the stars. They soon got there; everything was dark inside, and all quit except the pattering of the earth on the leaves where Billy's shovel seemed at work, with the grating of his knife, apparently, as he fell closer to. Going up nearer, the teamster caught sight of him through the thick, hard at it; there he was, sure enough, mouth first, at the moment he had expressed his intention of handling the meat had caused a horrid notion already as if he began to nibble at it in the raw; so, with a pretty smart slap on his shoulder, Tobin commenced a speech of his own, by no means inferior to what our worthy teamster would have given, outside. The words stuck in his throat, however, for he found himself turned round with a growl like thunder—his escape being solely due to the depth of the hole, and other's hands being full at the instant, with his eyes open. It was nothing less than an enormous old grizzly that had tackled us in this fashion. As for poor Rufus, he was fast freed overhead, trying for breath to tell how matters stood. The first shot he fired at random, as he called it, tumbling over little Andy, who came after him into camp. The first alarm among us, in fact, was such that the Malay ran some risk of being shot, by mistake, for the grizzly in pursuit.

Judge and Mr. Higley got out their rifles, in addition to which they had in their power to keep mounted on the occasion. They accordingly decided at length to go in a body and see what could be done for getting the axman off. The survey duty for that day was certainly more to the point than any mere risk to Billy or his night's comfort; and even then the whole object lay in securing the bear off, or at least drawing it out for a sufficient time to allow the Missouri man time to get to the run. This was an ungrateful command, and proceedings were therefore commenced on the cautious system. But whether the old bear was too much bent on his night's meal, or had an eye to the tree besides for supplies, it proved difficult to make him leave his hole, while there was a man in the way. Always would go again, growling, savagely; Rufus having once more to scramble up, before he was well down, and more than once he just narrowly missed being gripped. The bear appeared set on keeping cover within reach, where there was no man, and he shot; so that we had nothing for it but to fire the brushwood to windward, which was cleverly done by the Malay creeping in. Here it was found we had brought matters to a head, and no mistake; for, though our axman seemed, of course, in getting down on the side, the bear no sooner took to the open, than, instead of giving chase to the mounted surveyors, as calculated upon, he turned and charged us where we stood. It may be easily believed I never forgot the sight; the blaze of the scrub showing the old monster as here upon us, with the hoar from his nostrils from him, as it were, and his swinish eyes at red heat.

We had taken care to get the channel of a dry arroyo in our favor, but he came on like a race horse, and was over it in a twinkling, with the bullets of five six-chambered. Coils emptied at him, but to no apparent effect, save one arrow in the back, just as he was upon us in the dusk, he scattered right and left, some dodging down the dark bed of the water course. My friend Lettson had still a bullet left, and seeing it was useless to run, he stood on the bank as the bear dashed at him, then it was over. Just as the bear was about to clasp up, with his jaws about his very shoulder. Down they went together into the arroyo bed, the bear uppermost, but luckily losing hold for a moment or two in the rocky bottom. Owing to his crippled condition, he could not get up, and so he lay there, and we must otherwise have been the case, but kept searching, in a style that made the sedge fly like rags. Not a shot among us was ready, and the quickest loaded would have been too late. Mr. Higley had left his mule, taken a deer-skin, and some other things, and was yet without serious effort. He went on loading again as he ran up, for it must be said of our compass man that he was not the character to flinch at such points, no matter who might be concerned.

By this time, however, we did not even see which was in the shadow of the arroyo. The best we could have done was to use the old Judge himself, who came forcing his terrified mare right over the hollow; then he threw himself off, let her go, and the next moment was down in the arroyo, rifle in hand for the proper moment. He took the grizzly fairly in the eye, when just rising with Lettson in the hook of his free fore-paw; a sure shot, that dropped the brute a dead weight out of the poor fellow, nearly squeezing the last breath out of him. We pulled him out to all appearance finished by it, drenched in blood, with his clothes in strips. A little time, however, brought him to again, not seriously injured, though there was more than one ugly rip. A score of bullets at the least had been put into the bear, and none of them signified till the last had smashed his skull. A cooler thing of the sort never was done than old Judge Tracy did on the occasion, for he actually took care to put a fresh cap on his rifle before pulling the trigger. If he had hung fire or missed the mark, not only would all have been up with Lettson, but with a few more of the United States Surveyors. The grizzly's composition had been rather underrated before, in regard to what he could do put to it. As to his title, it was well known to have been derived merely from having taken a lead in the arrangement of Lynceus at the mines; but after this he stood in a new light, which some of us were destined to see clearer before being done with him.

Mr. Higley, the compass man, in particular, who was understood to have been originally a school-master at home in the 'Old State,' proved slower to take a hint on this point than he ought. Through his always looking on the head surveyor as a Southerner, with more temper than brains, he thought to trip up his heels with government when the Vigilance Committee rose into power shortly afterwards; yet smart as Higley doubtless was, Judge Tracy showed himself able to steal a march upon him in that very respect.

The old grizzly bear was a piece of game such as rarely had fallen to the luck of any surveying party, for that matter, any hunter in the gold state. Had the season been cooler, within reach of town or settle-

ments, he would have been worth no small sum, on taking meat and hide together besides the showing parts; his weight being about that of a full sized ox. As it was being in prime condition, and mostly not fed at that season, he furnished the staple of several days' provision in camp. As our ground subsequently, led us from the red-woods, the further ventures of the party did not turn on any incidents of the same nature. It was not the last grizzly that I saw tracked and killed during ten years in the country, not by a score in the least; some of which happened to cost a good deal more damage to those concerned. But even allowing for the fact that this was the first in my experience, I should say he was decidedly the hardest to manage of them all.—[Author of 'The Green House.'

A TERRIBLE HOMICIDE.

A Man Shot and Instantly Killed—The Murderer Escapes.

(From the Evansville Journal, 31st.)

A bloody murder was committed last night, near the corner of Oak and Fourth streets. The affray took place about nine o'clock. James Reddy, a steamboat roustabout, shot and instantly killed Monroe Holt, a deck hand, belonging on the Steamer Hartford.

The cause of the murder we do not exactly know. Last night Monroe Holt and Martha Epperson, a woman of bad reputation, were walking down Oak street, together. When near the corner of Fourth they met Reddy, who stopped and began talking with the woman. Holt walked about half way down the square to a house where his brother was stopping, and then he turned back to follow him.

Monroe then went up near to Reddy and threw a bowler or brickbat at him, which missed Reddy and struck against the side of H. Habenicht's house. Reddy then pulled out his revolver and fired. Holt immediately came and ran towards the house he had just left, and got into the back of a hotel, and dropped dead just outside the door. Reddy ran in another direction, and up to half past one this morning had not been arrested, although the Chief of Police, the City Marshal, and the entire police force were out in pursuit.

A coroner's jury was summoned, and an inquest was held. From testimony elicited we glean the intelligence that a grudge has existed for sometime between the two men. About two weeks since Holt went Reddy a challenge to fight a duel, which the latter returned word that he would fight him in any manner and at any time, although we understand that it is probable that Holt never received Reddy's answer. Holt was only eighteen years of age.

Fire Proofing.

While the advantages of buildings with fire proof walls and floors have been conceded on all hands, few have been constructed on account of their great expense. A plan has been invented, however, which it is claimed will enable buildings to be made substantially fire-proof at an expense which is trifling in comparison to the increased value and security. It is proposed to lay a floor of seasoned hemlock boards upon the existing floor, and then place a coat of cement an inch thick, a large proportion of which may be sand, entirely over it, from wall to wall. After the cement has become thoroughly dried, lay over it a floor of matched boards, nailed with 'box-penny' nails. If the existing floor is of two courses of bricks should be laid between the studs, and plastered to the base-board, to prevent all circulation of air. A floor laid in this way will resist an immense volume of flame in the room for one hour before breaking through the ceiling, and burning away through the studs, and plastered to the base-board, to prevent all circulation of air. A floor laid in this way will resist an immense volume of flame in the room for one hour before breaking through the ceiling, and burning away through the studs, and plastered to the base-board, to prevent all circulation of air. A floor laid in this way will resist an immense volume of flame in the room for one hour before breaking through the ceiling, and burning away through the studs, and plastered to the base-board, to prevent all circulation of air.

Wooden Toothpicks.

Every eating house visitor of this city and other leading cities of the Union, has doubtless noticed a small tumbler of wooden toothpicks upon the counter of the cashier, for the use of customers. These toothpicks are a good feature of the present day. The wooden toothpicks have, to a considerable extent, superseded the gold, horn, ivory, and other articles of the kind formerly in use. Their manufacture is carried on by but one establishment, which has been in operation four years. It is now Boston, and employs thirty hands of both sexes. The machinery has been patented, and is propelled by water power. The woods used are maple and willow. The agency is solely in this city, and all purchases for use elsewhere must be made here. The toothpicks are packed in cardboard boxes of two sizes. One box is three inches long, by two wide and deep. It contains three hundred, and sells for six cents. The other incloses twenty-five hundred, and is five inches long, three wide, and three deep. The boxes are packed in cardboard cases for shipment, or retailed in the city singly by the carriers. The sales are quite large, and amount at times to forty or fifty cases a day, each containing one hundred thousand toothpicks. The aggregate number sold, therefore, amounts in that period to four or five millions.—[Manufacturer and Builder.

A New Food for Babies.

M. Nestle, of Vevey, has proposed the introduction of a new food for young infants, to which he gives the name of 'lactated farina.' This food is composed of perfectly pure milk evaporated in a vacuum at a low temperature, and of bread which has been submitted to high temperature, and of sugar. The ingredients are

THE NEWS.
Is published every week day afternoon, at three o'clock, at the office, southwest corner of Meridian and Circle streets. Price, two cents per copy. Delivered by carriers in any part of the city at 125 CENTS PER WEEK.
Price for mailing, five dollars per annum, in advance, and fifty cents for six months, one dollar and twenty-five cents for three months, or forty-five cents per month.
No advertisements inserted as editorial matter.
All communications, whether on business or for publication, must be addressed to the Manager.
JOHN H. HOLLIDAY.

THE EVENING NEWS.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1870.

A Judicial Farce and its Teachings.

The assault by a well-known citizen upon a young man who had been paying attention to his wife, which took place on Saturday, was an unfortunate affair, and one to which we would not willingly recur, did not our duty to the public demand that we should take some notice of the judicial farce enacted immediately after. The assailant, after having pounded the offender over the head until he was unconscious, remembered that he had committed an offense in the sight of the law, and not caring to have others first apprise him of the fact, and perhaps gain an advantage, immediately went before the Mayor and acknowledged his guilt. That functionary fined him one cent—the smallest possible amount—and the costs, which were at once remitted. One cent satisfied the demands of the law. Payment of one cent was the punishment fixed for endangering the life of a human being, for beating him over the head and injuring him so that for hours he hung between life and death. One cent! If a man gets drunk and walks upon the street, if he lifts his hand against another, if he drives across a sidewalk, or hitches a horse to a shade tree, it costs him a thousand times as much. It matters not what the provocation was. Granted that it was great, that it was more than human nature could brook, the law was broken, and the penalty should have been assessed. The offender acknowledged that he had committed a crime, and he should not have been applauded in a court of justice, his course should not have been vindicated by making the law an unmeaning, worthless thing. In this matter the Mayor has, to our thinking, committed a most grievous offense, he has inflicted a wound upon the public which will not heal soon, and which none will deplore more than he, after the matter is presented in its true light: Of what use are our laws if they are to be made of none effect in this way? If they are to be trampled down in special cases, when sympathy with the breaker, added perhaps to personal friendship and esteem, urges a light punishment, what justice is there in keeping them upon the statute book? Common justice, justice to all, to the offender, to the victim, to you, to us, demand that an adequate punishment should have been meted out; not to do so was to offer a premium for crime. We know that public sympathy is generally with the breaker of the law, in these cases where domestic relations are in some shape or other the causes leading to the commission of crime. Men think that under the same circumstances they might do the same, and excuse and often glorify the crime. In this very instance there was scarcely one man out of a hundred who did not justify the assailant. That makes no difference, though. Even if it were excusable in private life, sympathy should have no place in the public administration of justice. The law was plain; the Mayor had solemnly sworn to uphold and enforce it; the offense was admitted, but the punishment was evaded by affixing a nominal one. The prisoner went out of court a justified man, who had done a good thing, but had been forced to comply with a disagreeable form imposed by our ignorant fathers. If the law is not enforced in this case, why should it be enforced in any? Why should any law at all be enforced? If one man is to go free after having openly and willfully violated the law, because the Mayor or the public sympathize with him, why should you, who commit a crime, be punished? Why should the law mean one thing to you and another to your neighbor? These are questions we may well consider; for every man knows in his inmost heart that the law is right, and that public sympathy, when it leads so far, is wrong. If there is ever to be any security and prosperity in this country, the laws will have to be equally and justly administered. It is this evasion of, and immunity from punishment, that breeds such offenses and crimes as that of last Saturday. If the law is to be set at naught, if it is understood that sympathy will prevent punishment, we may expect a great many more such things. If we justify one man in doing wrong, a thousand will follow his example. But if, on the other hand, it is known that punishment is sure, that the offense will not be lightly passed over, such breaches of law will become exceedingly rare, if they do not disappear entirely. The certainty of punishment is the only real preventive of crime. It is to the guardians of the law that we look for support and example; but if they are so easily carried away, what security can we have that all the restraints and defenses of society are not to be torn down? If our Mayor is really anxious—and we believe he is—to promote the general good, let him hereafter think more of the law and less of private feeling; let him do his whole duty, and not stab the community in the back.

A Feasible Project.

The people in Western Ohio, on the line of the proposed Sandusky and Louisville Railroad, have commenced to agitate that defunct enterprise again, with it, it is said, a tolerable show of success. We don't know much about the Road and its fortunes, beyond the fact that it cost the city of New Albany a good deal of money. It probably cost other cities and individuals in a proportionate degree. A revival of the enterprise now, will, it is said, result in its successful completion, and if a line is not built clear through to Louisville, it can at least be constructed to Seymour, making connections there with the Jeffersonville Road for Louisville and the Ohio and Mississippi for St. Louis. We doubt, however, if such a road will be profitable. North and South roads have generally proved very bad investments, and now that some of them are beginning to pay a profit, the construction of rival lines would soon reduce them to bankruptcy. It is the East and West roads which have made the money and which will make it in the future. The branch line of the Jeffersonville road, running from Columbus to Cambridge City, gives that portion of Western Ohio, which is mainly interested in this Sandusky road, sufficient facilities for the Southern trade, all at any rate that can be made to pay their owners a profit. If the citizens of this region want a railroad which will be of lasting benefit, which will enable them to get better prices by getting nearer to markets, and will enhance the value of their property, let them get one which will be profitable; one that will not be a dead investment verging on bankruptcy, conducted in the cheapest manner, and then at a loss. A railroad poorly managed sometimes does more harm to a country than good. If a valuable road is really wanted, it must be one giving east and west connections, one that will reach the great center of the Mississippi valley on the one side, and the leading cities of the seaboard on the other; a road that can do a paying business. Such a line can be built through this very part of the country, and one which has more of promise in it than nine-tenths of the railroad schemes now in process of construction. By consulting the map it will be seen that the route from here to Columbus, Ohio, over the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis, is by no means a direct one. If built as nearly an air line, it would be nearer to go by way of Dayton than by way of Piqua. A road is now in working order between Dayton and Columbus by way of Springfield and London, on about as direct a line as could be made. The Junction road, from this city, runs almost due east to Liberty, Union county, and if the gap between that place and Dayton, by way of Eaton, a distance of about sixty miles could be built over, it would give a route for this city to Columbus, Ohio, eighteen miles shorter than the present one. But sixty miles of road would actually have to be built.

Such a line could certainly do a paying business.

It passes through the finest country in the west which is growing richer and richer every day, and which would furnish a heavy local traffic. But as a through line it must do a fine business. The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis road, owned by and run in the interests of the Pennsylvania Central, will, in a few months, have a through route to St. Louis by way of this city, Terre Haute, and Vandalia, Illinois. About the same time the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Company will have completed their new road, the Indianapolis and St. Louis. This will give the great northern routes a western connection via this city, and enable them to maintain their business in spite of the Pennsylvania Central, and also gives them an advantage over the Southern route, the Baltimore and Ohio, which is virtually shut out in the cold at Columbus. If this sixty miles could be built though, it would give the Baltimore and Ohio an equal advantage with the Pennsylvania Central, and enable it to reach St. Louis just as well. At present the only way the Baltimore and Ohio can reach this city, is over the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette road, which there is good reason to believe is now in the power of the Pennsylvania Company. The new road would be far more direct, and would make it wholly independent. We merely throw out this hint to the people urging the Sandusky project, as one which we think can be turned to our mutual advantage. We believe such a route to Columbus would be a paying investment, both on account of the local advantages, and the valuable connections it could make. The Pennsylvania Company is getting control of nearly every road of importance in the West, and is building up a dangerous monopoly, which must soon become burdensome to the extreme. The construction of the Indianapolis and St. Louis road breaks this monopoly west of us, and if it can be broken east, and money made by it, we want to see it done. We shall probably have something more to say on this subject.

rapty. It is the East and West roads which have made the money and which will make it in the future. The branch line of the Jeffersonville road, running from Columbus to Cambridge City, gives that portion of Western Ohio, which is mainly interested in this Sandusky road, sufficient facilities for the Southern trade, all at any rate that can be made to pay their owners a profit. If the citizens of this region want a railroad which will be of lasting benefit, which will enable them to get better prices by getting nearer to markets, and will enhance the value of their property, let them get one which will be profitable; one that will not be a dead investment verging on bankruptcy, conducted in the cheapest manner, and then at a loss. A railroad poorly managed sometimes does more harm to a country than good. If a valuable road is really wanted, it must be one giving east and west connections, one that will reach the great center of the Mississippi valley on the one side, and the leading cities of the seaboard on the other; a road that can do a paying business. Such a line can be built through this very part of the country, and one which has more of promise in it than nine-tenths of the railroad schemes now in process of construction. By consulting the map it will be seen that the route from here to Columbus, Ohio, over the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis, is by no means a direct one. If built as nearly an air line, it would be nearer to go by way of Dayton than by way of Piqua. A road is now in working order between Dayton and Columbus by way of Springfield and London, on about as direct a line as could be made. The Junction road, from this city, runs almost due east to Liberty, Union county, and if the gap between that place and Dayton, by way of Eaton, a distance of about sixty miles could be built over, it would give a route for this city to Columbus, Ohio, eighteen miles shorter than the present one. But sixty miles of road would actually have to be built.

Such a line could certainly do a paying business.

It passes through the finest country in the west which is growing richer and richer every day, and which would furnish a heavy local traffic. But as a through line it must do a fine business. The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis road, owned by and run in the interests of the Pennsylvania Central, will, in a few months, have a through route to St. Louis by way of this city, Terre Haute, and Vandalia, Illinois. About the same time the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Company will have completed their new road, the Indianapolis and St. Louis. This will give the great northern routes a western connection via this city, and enable them to maintain their business in spite of the Pennsylvania Central, and also gives them an advantage over the Southern route, the Baltimore and Ohio, which is virtually shut out in the cold at Columbus. If this sixty miles could be built though, it would give the Baltimore and Ohio an equal advantage with the Pennsylvania Central, and enable it to reach St. Louis just as well. At present the only way the Baltimore and Ohio can reach this city, is over the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette road, which there is good reason to believe is now in the power of the Pennsylvania Company. The new road would be far more direct, and would make it wholly independent. We merely throw out this hint to the people urging the Sandusky project, as one which we think can be turned to our mutual advantage. We believe such a route to Columbus would be a paying investment, both on account of the local advantages, and the valuable connections it could make. The Pennsylvania Company is getting control of nearly every road of importance in the West, and is building up a dangerous monopoly, which must soon become burdensome to the extreme. The construction of the Indianapolis and St. Louis road breaks this monopoly west of us, and if it can be broken east, and money made by it, we want to see it done. We shall probably have something more to say on this subject.

A Smart Girl.

A pleasant story is told of a young lady who, in 1862, was a student in the Normal University of Illinois. She was a good natured, quiet girl, a tolerable scholar except in the matter of composition, utter failures in which branch prevented her passing an examination. Five years were devoted to the effort, when her father, who resided at Bloomington, died, leaving a small business in the furniture line, an invalid wife and three small children to her care and support. Instead of selling off the stock and the furniture, she decided to do something else. She turned up the girl, who had failed at school, went herself into the shop, sold off the furniture at retail, and when the stock ran low, astonished her friends by going to New York and buying a larger and better lot of furniture than was ever before seen in Bloomington, and what is more, she sold it. For seven years she has conducted the business, and to-day she owns a store worth eighteen thousand dollars, in the upper story of which she began her labors, and other real estate aggregating eighty thousand dollars, besides a paid up stock worth twenty thousand dollars more. A smart girl, certainly, even if she did fail in one branch of study.

Woman's Rights in New Orleans.

The New Orleans Bulletin says: "Mrs. M. F. Oliver, of Portopolis, having been granted the use of the chamber in which the black and tan members of the House of Representatives sit daily, gave the first lecture ever delivered in New Orleans on the subject of 'Woman's Rights' last night. The audience numbered about one hundred; black and white men and black and white women, the gentle sex constituting about one-fifth of the assemblage, who were remarkably grave, remarkably silent, and remarkably attentive, except a bevy of colored sisters, who discourteously wrapped their snowy nubes about them and exiled themselves from the delightful exhalations pervading the chamber in the midst of the fluent lecturer's effort. The collection over, Mrs. Oliver invited some of the breeched folks present to do a little talking, and two of them successively displayed themselves on the platform."

False Hair.

The women of our day, with their present style of dressing the head, would absurdly excite the wrath of the Fathers of the Church if those defunct worthies could revive and get a glimpse of modern fashions. Tertullian, addressing the wearers of "water falls," or chignons, in his day, said: "If you will not fling away your false hair as hateful to Heaven, can I make it hateful to yourselves, by reminding you that the false hair you wear may have come not only from a criminal, but from a very dirty head; perhaps from the head of one already damned?" This was a very hard hit indeed; but it was not nearly so hard as that dealt by Cleopatra of Alexandria. The latter informed the astonished wearers of false hair when they knelt at church to receive the blessing, that the benediction rested upon the hair, and did not pass through to the wearer!

"Jim."
Lay there! Praps
Some one you chaps
Night know Jim in Wilt?
Well—no offense;
Thar ain't no sense
In gittin' riled!
Jim was my chum
Up on the bar;
That's way I come
Down from up yar
Lookin' for Jim.
Thank ye, sir! You
Ain't of that crew—
Best if you are!
Money? Not much;
Thar ain't my kind;
I ain't no such
Rum! I don't mind,
Scell! it's you.
Well, this yer Jim,
Did you know him?
Jest 'bout your size;
Same kind of eyes;
Well, that is strange;
Why, it's two year
Since he came here,
Sick, for a change.
Well, here's to us!
Jim?
The h— you say!
Dead?
That little cuss?
What makes you star—
You over thar?
Can't a man drop
's glass in your shop
But you must say?
It wouldn't take
—much to break
You and your bar.
Dead!
Poor—little—Jim!
—Who, thar was me,
Jones, and Bob Lee,
Harry and Ben—
No-account men;
Then to take him!
Well, thar—good bye—
No more, sir—I—
—El!
What's that you say?
Why, dern it!—sbo!—
No? Yes! By Jo!
Sold!
Sold! Why, you limb,
You ornery,
Dern'd old
Long-legged Jim,
—Overland Monthly for January.

"SCRAPS."

West Virginia does not owe a dollar.
Antietam Creek is being stocked with bass.
Ole Bull started for California on Wednesday.
Kansas completed 821 miles of railroad in 1869.
Pick-pockets gather crowds only to disperse them.
Lager beer is down to four cents in New York.
The mule trade is dull in Kentucky and the South.
The present white population of Idaho is put at 12,000.
Diphtheria is prevailing at Sacramento to an alarming extent.
Begging in Rome, save on the steps of churches, is unlawful.
Illinois is the only State that has yet reported a good ice crop.
No year has seen fewer expulsions at West Point than the present.
Tobacco costs the citizens of New Orleans three times as much as bread.
Alabama has gained 5,000 in population by emigration during the past year.
Twenty-seven thousand song-books are sold every day throughout France.
France has a society for the propagation of horsemanship as an article of food.
The Illinois Constitutional Convention has supplied itself with penknives at \$8 25 each.
Newport, Rhode Island, has more clubs than any other place of its size in the country.
The Philadelphia gas companies have reduced the price of gas to \$2 30 per thousand feet.
Nearly all the livery sleighs in use in Wisconsin have little iron boxes full of coals to go with them.
A one thousand dollar stage dress was stolen last week from Mrs. Gladstone's dressing room at the Mobile theater.
Some boys in Cleveland broke a hole in the ice, and presently a human body popped up. The boys ran as though a ghost had appeared.
A woman, residing in Gallipolis has, during 1869, kept an average of twenty hens, which yielded two thousand eight hundred and thirty eggs.
Mr. Burlingame's mission has been extended for two years more, with seventy thousand dollars in gold per annum for his traveling expenses.
James Fisk, Jr., is said to have talked at the rate of one hundred words per minute for six hours in his "gold corner" testimony at Washington.
A revenue officer reported that "a barle of whisky seized by me for not being stamped has been sold by ruffins with faces disguised with krap."
The Hartford Courant tantalizes its readers with this atrocity: "Have you heard of the man who got shot? Got shot? No, how did he get shot? He bought 'em."
The Temperance League at Adrian, Michigan, claims to have paid up capital of one hundred thousand dollars, which they propose to sink, or sink run-selling and billiard playing.
An Alabama paper says that recently a funeral procession stopped at a hotel in Talladega, to let the mourners take a drink, whereupon the horses ran away with the hearse, and tumbled the corpse into a ditch.
"Wife," says a gentleman of New Haven, "has Willie been baptized?" "No, my dear, not yet; but why do you ask, John?" "Because there is a great deal of smallpox about, and it ought to be done at once."
A California editor has been interviewing a cinnamon bear. He describes the conduct of the interviewed as touching in the extreme, so much so that he was constrained to leave with him several locks of hair and his overcoat.
The number of illegitimate children in the various countries in Europe varies from twenty-one to four per cent. of the whole. The former figure applies to Bavaria, and the latter to Holland. In England the ratio is about eight per cent.
The New York papers say a few of the leading capitalists of Europe have given assurance that they will take a long Government loan of less than six per cent. gold, and in case the Secretary of the Treasury wishes to borrow money, they stand ready to supply him with all he may need.

A Worcester, Massachusetts, cesspool became so overcharged with foul gas on Sunday evening as to burst up the brick sidewalk which covered it. Henry Saunders, observing the hole in the sidewalk, went to it with a lantern to investigate, when the gas took fire and exploded, sending a flame up into the air many feet, and singing off Saunders' whiskers.

A modern writer gives the following enumeration of the different things expressed by the female eye: "The glare, the sneer, the invitation, the defiance, the denial, the consent, the glance of love, the flash of rage, the sparkling of hope, the languishment of softness, the squint of suspicion, the fire of jealousy, and the lust of pleasure."

In London, on the thirty-first ultimo, a son was born to Mark Smith, the American comedian. Mark was determined that his boy, though born on English soil, should be a Yankee in some degree, so he draped the maternal coach with the American flag. Thus the little fellow came into the world beneath the stars and stripes.

The Detroit Tribune says: "Compositors in the New York Tribune office are fined ten cents for each profane word uttered on the premises, the money so gathered being given to the poor. Some of the paupers of that city are growing rich from the funds so collected from compositors who set up Greeley's manuscript."

"Now, sposin you was to be turned into an animal," said Jim, "what would you like to be, Bill?" "Oh, I'd be a lion," replied Bill, "because he's so—"

"Oh, no, don't be a lion, Bill," interrupted little Tom, who had some recent painful experience at school; "be a wasp, and then you can sting the school-master."

Goethe, in his conversations recently published in Germany, says of dueling: "Of what consequence is a human life? A single battle destroys thousands. It is more important that the principle of a point of honor, a certain security of rude acts, should be kept living."

A Missouri paper contains an advertisement the first paragraph of which we copy: "It is said God made man but little lower than the angels. Some men approximate closer than others, and among the number is—, the great dry goods and grocery man of—"

It is asserted that the rebel Generals Sibley and Loring, and perhaps Beauregard, are to become generals in the army of the Viceroy of Egypt, with salaries of six thousand dollars apiece. Sibley was the inventor of the celebrated tent which bears his name.

A song that is just now very popular in London has the following chorus:
I saw Esau kissing Kate,
And the fact is we all three saw;
For I saw Esau, he saw me,
And she saw I saw Esau.

Two enterprising gentlemen at Gold Hill got into a dispute. One of them suggested that they pray, which the other immediately proceeded to make the other do, by the use of a horseship over his head and shoulders.

A European traveler says that it cost him sixteen dollars in New York to take his family and baggage to the boat, and that very much the same service was performed for him at Paris for two dollars and fifty cents.

The White Pine district shipped a total of \$1,938,888 in bullion during the year 1869; \$905,068, or less than one-third, came East. The rest went to San Francisco.

A colony of one hundred families from Nova Scotia has settled at Rush City, Minnesota, on the line of the Lake Superior and Missouri railroad.

Panama will be lighted with gas about the end of February. The rate charged will be six dollars per one thousand feet.

A Vermont farmer sat down on a "shingle shave" the other day. The doctor sewed him up and his wife sewed up his trousers.

The annual cost of maintaining and running the steam fire engines of Boston is about five thousand dollars each.

Fisk, Jr.'s phrase, "Gone where the wood-tine twined," is a gentle way of saying, "Gone up the spout."

Springfield, Massachusetts, had 691 births last year, seven of whom were illegitimate, and fifteen black.

R. M. Stratton, of Omaha, made 101 horse shoes in two hours and nineteen minutes. Josh Billings has completely broken down, and canceled all his winter engagements.

Valuable beds of mineral paint have been discovered in the vicinity of Cheyenne. "To-night you git or dangle," is the notice served on the thugs of Wyoming.

The mercury in Minnesota, last week, got down to 40° below below.

A New Orleans youth ate a box of castle soap to remove freckles.

The fruit trees around Raleigh, North Carolina, are in bloom.

New Yorkers have had but two days' good skating this winter.

Fred Douglas mysteriously says: "One and God make a majority."

Large quantities of cotton continue to leave Texas for Mexico. Logansport built 124 houses last year, at a cost of \$385,600.

Ashtabula County, Ohio, is infested with grave robbers.

Dawes is spoken of as the next Governor of Massachusetts.

English "dog carts" are coming into fashion in New York.

Boston is getting cheap coal now at eight dollars a ton.

Rochester, Fulton county, has 300,000 rats.

A Hint to Housemen.

An exchange says: To prevent chafing the breasts of horses, the common practice of using pads or sheepskins under the collar is objectionable, especially in warm weather, because it accumulates heat and makes the breast tender. A better way is to take a piece of thick, smooth leather, cut it out just the size of the collar, or a little wider, and let it lie flat on the neck and shoulders of the horse. This will lie smooth on the neck, while the collar itself moves about, and so it will prevent chafing. In addition to this, let the breasts of working horses be washed off every night with clean water.

Two youths recently fought a duel about a lady, near Halifax, N. S. When the word was given, both fired. One bullet struck a tree behind which one of the seconds was standing about forty-five degrees east of range. As soon as the first shots were fired, both heroes ran away, leaving the seconds in possession of the ground.

SEWING MACHINES.
WE
WARRANT
THE
American Button-hole
OVERSEAMING
AND
SEWING MACHINE!
TO BE
SUPERIOR
To all Others in the Market.
\$20 IN ADVANCE
AND
Ten Dollars Per Month
Will Buy One.
A. M. ROBISON & CO., Gen. Agents,
18 N. Delaware Street.
Jan 25—codun.

PIANOS.
FOR HOLIDAYS.
THE
HAINES
HAINES BROS.
THE reputation of these Pianos is fully established as being unsurpassed by any for a rich, full tone, elasticity of touch, long standing in tune, and elegance of style and finish. Every article used in the construction of the Haines Piano is of the best quality, and in the best condition. The prices being reasonable they can not fail to suit any who may desire to purchase.
M. A. STOWELL, Agent for Indianapolis, is now receiving an assortment for this market. Also, Chickering & Sons and Cottage Pianos, the best and cheapest. Good second-hand Pianos at low figures. Instruments to rent. Pianos tuned.
dec 31—wed fri mon.
BOOK BINDERY.

DAILY SENTINEL
BOOK BINDERY,
NEW SENTINEL BUILDING.
Corner of Meridian and Circle Streets,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE LOCAL NEWS
Is presented in a neat, attractive form, and contains everything transpiring up to the hour of going to press.
THE NEWS is eminently
A Popular Paper,
Being interesting alike to the business man, to the professional man, the mechanic and the laborer. It is a Family Paper, one which will be read and enjoyed by parents and children. No one should be without it. The Editor is able and assisted in the preparation of the Paper, and accomplished correspondents of acknowledged ability, have been secured in the leading cities.
THE NEWS is the
Cheapest Paper in the West,
Being furnished by carriers for
TEN CENTS PER WEEK,
A sum which everybody can afford to pay, and less than which many people spend every day for articles of no real use or comfort.
THE NEWS
Offers to the public a
Valuable Advertising Medium
And the rates are lower in proportion to its circulation than those of any paper in the city.
If you want to get the value of your money, subscribe for it, and advertise in it.
Address all communications to
JOHN H. HOLLIDAY,
Manager.

RAILROAD OFFICERS
Are requested to examine our BLANK BOOKS, as we feel satisfied we are manufacturing the best Books made in the State.
DRY GOODS MERCHANTS
And other business men using
LARGE BLANK BOOKS
Are requested to give us a call and examine our stock of Papers, which we warrant to be of the
Best Material in Use.
R. J. BRIGHT,
Proprietor.

BINDING FOR PUBLISHERS
Done on the most favorable terms.
CALL AND SEE US!
R. J. BRIGHT,
Proprietor.
If you want a situation advertise for it in The News. Fifteen cents may procure you a handsome one.
TAKE THE NEWS into your families. It will do them good.

THE NEWS.
Is Published every Week-day Afternoon at the Office on the South-west Corner of Meridian and Circle Sts.
IT IS
THE ONLY EVENING PAPER
In the City which publishes the
Dispatches of the Associated Press
And has the power to receive
SPECIAL DISPATCHES.
FOREIGN MARKETS
and Commercial Centers are extensive, and will embrace everything which will be of interest and value to the business public.
THE NEWS is the
Cheapest Paper in the West,
Being furnished by carriers for
TEN CENTS PER WEEK,
A sum which everybody can afford to pay, and less than which many people spend every day for articles of no real use or comfort.
THE NEWS
Offers to the public a
Valuable Advertising Medium
And the rates are lower in proportion to its circulation than those of any paper in the city.
If you want to get the value of your money, subscribe for it, and advertise in it.
Address all communications to
JOHN H. HOLLIDAY,
Manager.

THE EVENING NEWS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1910.

INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.
C. C. AND L. C. DIVISION.

TRAIN LEAVE	ARRIVE
Fast Line	2:50 a. m.
Southern Express	3:50 a. m.
Accommodation	4:50 a. m.
N. Y. Night Express	5:50 p. m.
Sunday Express	7:50 p. m.

CINCINNATI VIA CANNONVILLE AND COLUMBIANA.

Express	4:25 a. m.	12:50 p. m.
Express	2:10 p. m.	1:15 a. m.

C. C. & L. C. RAILWAY—B&O LINE.

Fast Express	9:20 a. m.	12:20 a. m.
Accommodation	10:20 a. m.	10:20 a. m.
Express	11:20 a. m.	11:20 a. m.
Night Express	7:20 p. m.	7:20 p. m.
Except Sunday	8:20 p. m.	8:20 p. m.

JEFFERSONVILLE AND MADISON RAILROAD.

Chicago Express	2:55 a. m.	3:05 a. m.
Accommodation	10:15 a. m.	10:15 a. m.
Express	7:50 p. m.	7:50 p. m.
Sunday Train	8:50 p. m.	8:50 p. m.

INDIANAPOLIS, PEER AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Chicago Mail	6:10 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
Accommodation	12:15 noon	10:30 a. m.
Chicago Express	7:50 p. m.	7:50 p. m.

LAFAYETTE RAILROAD.

Springfield Accommodation	8:50 a. m.	2:30 p. m.
Lafayette Accommodation	12:25 noon	10:50 a. m.
Chicago Express	8:20 p. m.	5:50 p. m.

CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

Baltimore Express	2:50 a. m.	3:10 a. m.
Cincinnati Mail	10:20 a. m.	10:20 a. m.
Accommodation	11:20 a. m.	12:10 noon
Night Express	6:50 p. m.	7:30 p. m.

THREE HURTS RAILROAD.

Cin. and St. Louis Express	3:20 a. m.	2:40 a. m.
St. Louis Day Express	8:30 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
Mail	1:25 p. m.	6:10 p. m.
St. Louis Night Express	8:30 p. m.	6:45 p. m.

VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Accommodation	7:30 a. m.	5:45 p. m.
Worthington Accom.	2:00 p. m.	9:30 a. m.

CINCINNATI JUNCTION RAILROAD.

Morning Express	6:45 a. m.	8:45 a. m.
Accommodation	2:05 p. m.	1:10 noon
Mail	3:45 p. m.	11:15 p. m.
Knoxville Accom.	2:05 p. m.	8:45 p. m.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WEST RAILWAY.

Accommodation	7:00 a. m.	10:00 p. m.
Mail	8:00 p. m.	4:00 p. m.

THE CITY.

Nice winter weather this.

The Grand Jury meets to-morrow.

The ice packers are anxious, yet hopeful.

The Academy of Medicine meets to-night.

No marriage licenses were issued this morning.

Eight convicts left for the penitentiary to-day.

Fifty-seven marriage licenses were issued here last month—a very small number.

The colored Methodist Church, on West Vermont street, is enjoying a great revival.

The collections of internal revenue in this district for the month of January amount to \$36,869.15.

Miss Jessie Taggart sails for Europe on Saturday. She will return to Paris to complete her musical education.

Disson Brothers are erecting a bill board on Illinois street, immediately in the rear of the Palmer House.

Captain Tom Madden will soon move his "Capitol Tobacco Factory" to Cahill's old stand, on West Pearl street.

Transfers of real estate amounting to one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars were filed with the Recorder this morning.

N. R. Smith, Esq., of the Trade Palace, has purchased the residence of David Stevenson, on North Illinois street, paying \$16,000 for it.

A commission was issued by the Governor to-day to Abram Wagner as Clerk of Jennings county, vice J. W. Summerfield, deceased.

The United States District Court takes a recess to-day until the 15th instant, when Judge Drummond, the new Circuit Judge, will hold court.

Crawfordville, ashamed of itself, has again invited Mr. Blanchard to lecture there. The Council will appoint a committee to keep the sexton awake.

Capital City Lodge, I. O. O. F., holds another social meeting on Friday night, at which E. H. Barry will deliver an address, and W. B. Vickers will read a poem.

Isaac D. Dunn and Isaac W. Dunn, as the Journal has it, is the name of the gentleman from Richmond, who has a little legal business to settle with Rev. A. S. Kinnan.

Some members of the Opera Troupe are on the war path in a hunt for hotel accommodations. The party at the Bates House shifted down to the National Hotel just before dinner.

The German Mutual Life Insurance Company insured risks to the amount of \$52,980 during the month of January, on which their receipts amounted to \$1,197.80, and revenue tax to \$16.97.

A rumor prevails that the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company are going to erect a factory here, which will employ two or three hundred hands. It is to be located near the University.

The Opera Troupe will give a matinee performance on Saturday, producing for the first time in this city, the "Doctor of Alcantara." The prices of admission will be the same as on evenings of ordinary engagements.

This Journal publishes a sweet romance this morning under the head of "Council Proceedings." After stating that fire engines are invited to come here and be tested, it goes on to say that "Chinamen might become darters." It would make anybody a "darter" to read the report.

Assaults were made by the police during the month of January as follows:

Drunk and disorderly	63
Assault and battery	12
Grand larceny	9
Robbery	1
Prostitution	1
Petty larceny	6
Violating house of ill fame	1
Disturbing the peace	2
Vagrancy	3
Malignant trespass	1
Assault and battery with intent to kill	1
Adultery	1
Committing nuisance	1
Carrying concealed weapons	1
Credulity to animals	1
Forgery	1
Keeping house of ill fame	1
Obstructing alley	1
Trespassing without license	1
Shooting in street	1
Violating dog ordinance	1
Total	153

The Opera at the Academy.

So surely as an especially attractive kind of amusement is produced here, so surely may bad weather be expected on the opening night. The rule hardly ever fails, it never has done so with opera, and the Richings' Troupe made no exception last evening. It was a disagreeable night, and the majority of persons were reserving themselves until the troupe got a good start; but in spite of it all, there was a fair audience present, and as fully, as appreciative one as will be drawn this week. The opera of Crown Diamonds was, in some respects, the best one that could have been presented on the opening night, for it gave an opportunity to display nearly the full strength of the company, and exhibited the powers of the different members to excellent advantage. The first act dragged a little, and it was not until they were well into the second one that the troupe and the audience were fairly enlivened. In this act, Mrs. Bernard, who personated La Catarina, after singing an aria, received one of the most complimentary bursts of applause we have ever heard given in the Academy, and Mr. Brookings Bowler, the tenor, was handsomely encored. Mrs. Bernard added to her laurels last evening. Her voice at first seemed husky, but that difficulty soon disappeared and she sang with fine effect, better we think than when she was here last year. Mr. Henry Drayton, the baritone of whom we have heard so much, stepped at once into the favor of the audience. He has a more commanding presence, if anything, than Campbell, his voice is rich, melodious and flexible, and his acting, as Rebollo, convulsed the audience. Mrs. Annie Kemp Bowler, as Diana, was well received. She sang very sweetly and with excellent taste. Mr. H. C. Peakes, an old favorite, appeared as Count Campo Mayor, a rather meager part, but one of which he made the best. The other members of the company enacted their parts creditably and the chorus was sustained in a very acceptable manner.

The company, as compared with the Parepa troupe, is, all things considered, superior. That had a better orchestra, this has a much better chorus. That had a larger number of performers, but they did not seem to harmonize well. There was a stiffness and constraint, a bulkiness, if we may call it, which greatly detracted from the pleasure of a performance. There was a disagreeable heaviness about the Parepa troupe which is totally wanting here, where all the performers seem to be upon the best of terms with themselves and the audience, and enter fully into the spirit of the opera. The singing here is just as good if not better than the other was, and the acting is not to be spoken of in the same day. With the exception of Mr. and Mrs. Seguin, there was not a member of the Parepa troupe who had the first idea of action upon the stage, but there is scarcely a member of this company who does not act fairly, and several of them are very superior.

To-night Balf's charming opera of the "Bohemian Girl" will be produced with Miss Emma Howson as Arline, Drayton as Count Arheim, Bowler as Thaddeus and H. C. Peakes as Devilshoof. The cast is a powerful one, and with the strong chorus, the opera will probably be rendered as it never has been here before. Miss Howson is a stranger, but she is highly spoken of, and if her praise has been deserved as much as that awarded Drayton and Bowler, the audience will have every reason to be satisfied. We are glad to learn that the season promises to be a very successful one, as a great many seats have been taken for nearly every night, and many have been secured for the week. Every lover of music should attend at least one night.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT.—Another case against Abner R. Slawson, bankrupt, by F. W. Viehe, assignee, was in progress this morning. This is a suit in chancery to set aside a transfer of property by Slawson to his wife, while in a state of bankruptcy.

CRIMINAL CIRCUIT.—The Grand Jury met this morning pursuant to adjournment, and Judge Chapman delivered a verbal charge to them.

Lyman Powell, for an assault and battery on the person of one Farrell, on the twenty-fourth of December last, at Cumberland, was tried before Court this morning.

CIVIL CIRCUIT.—The case of Pfister vs. Umversaw, was the attraction at this Court to-day.

MAYOR'S.—Joseph Ransom, for being drunk and disorderly, and in want of \$9, was sent to jail.

Jesse Hope and Ann Hope, his wife, colored, were tried on a charge of assault and battery on Doc Wilson, another colored person, committed on last Saturday night, and discharged.

At the Council meeting last night, bids for the construction of a city prison were referred to a special committee.

The Committee on Fire Department recommended its increase by the purchase of two more steam engines of the Seneca Falls manufacture, at a cost of \$12,000, payment to be made in five year city bonds, bearing ten per cent interest.

Mr. Kahn moved that the propositions of the Silsby Manufacturing Company and of the Allerton Iron Works to leave one of their first class steam fire engines in this city in charge of the Fire Department for a three months' trial be accepted, the Council reserving the right at the end of that time to purchase either or both of such engines, or neither, as it may deem best; and that all agents of other engines are invited to bring their engines here for trial on the same conditions. Adopted.

The ordinance donating five hundred dollars to the Young Men's Christian Association was, after a long discussion, adopted.

Bygo & Hixson, produce merchants, on West Pearl street, have made the following shipments during the past month. One hundred and eighty-four barrels eggs, each barrel containing seventy dozen; eight thousand four hundred and forty-one pounds of butter; three thousand two hundred and eighty-six quails; forty thousand eight hundred and fifty-five pounds of dressed poultry; one thousand three hundred and fourteen head of live geese, and one hundred and forty-one head of live chickens.

The stockholders of the Hotel Company met yesterday afternoon, and accepted the proposition of E. B. Martindale to sell 90 feet of the north end of lots 7, 8 and 9, in square 44, being 90 feet front on Pennsylvania, and 200 feet deep, for \$48,000. Another meeting will be held on Saturday.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

The following are the arrivals at the principal hotels during the twenty-four hours ending with twelve o'clock.

BATES HOUSE.

CH Taylor, Cincinnati
E E Bratt, New York
J J Smith, Boston
J H Bunn, New York
T W Shaw, do
J T Newman, Legation
S K Patrick, Lafayette
J L Miller, do
T W Vicks, Vincennes
F Corlin, New York
D H Maxwell, Rockville
J C Simpson, Canton
M Grob, New York
L J Morris, Chicago
C Caldwell & wife, New York
C D Pearson, Richmond
W C Morris, Burlington
G W London, Lafayette

PALESTINE HOUSE.

H Mink, New Orleans
P T Thayer, Greenfield
G E Clark, Cincinnati
J J Schreyer, Canton
D Davis, Cincinnati
L W Bignall, Ashburn
J F Wells, Richmond
L H Heritage, Knights-
town

SPENCER HOUSE.

M B Fenner, Hamilton
J B Cleist, Cincinnati
G Lowley, Tipton
S Van Natta, Richmond
O H Stafford, Martins-
ville
R H Crain, New York
B Boner, Bome, N. Y.
J L Louis, St. Louis
J W Stubbs, Winchester,
Ind.
J F Miller, Richmond
J H Shell, Fort Wayne
S Cnam, Columbus
T Thomas, Battle Creek
A C Judson, Dayton
J C Simpson, Canton
E G Goss, Chicago
Fanny Emmet, Chicago
J B Wells, Mass.
B Fitts, Toledo
S Yalcman, Spencer

SHERMAN HOUSE.

Dr Yancy, Marion
A McFee, Rushville
J A McFee, Rushville
N J Lowry, New Eliza-
beth
L Humphreys, South
Bend
E H Johnson, Crawfords-
ville
J H Semman, Lafayette
A C Barber, Tipton
J C Jones, Martinsville
R S Janny, Toledo
J J Trotter, New Win-
chester
E F Hunt, Danville
D Beal, Union City
J B Brown, Louisville
N H Hughes, Cincinnati
D K Mullins, Crawfords-
ville
A Moody, Stillville
W B Bradshaw, Pittsburg
R K Shiel, Noblesville
W J March, Indianapolis
C Waters, Danville
W C Hall, Franklin
L Emerson, Cincinnati

NATIONAL HOTEL.

W F Fry, Crawfordsville
T L Hillborn, Michigan
G City, Kokomo
J D Dunn, Richmond
C McCulloch and wife,
Fort Wayne
E E Fontaine, Richmond
Curtis Ewing, Greensburg
J Davis, Winchester
H W Brown, Dudley
E T Berry, Richmond
E T Thayer, Greenfield
J B Brown, Louisville
A Vanwerker, Carey, O.
Dell, N. Robinson, O.
Nichols Dugan, Cincinnati
G T Morrow, Columbus, O.
C Roe and lady, Thorn-
ton
T D Clark, Valparaiso
H S Hall, Louisville
A H Wood and family,
Columbus
H M Wane, Cincinnati

THE Secretary of State received, this morning, articles of association of the "American Side-Delivery Dropper Company," whatever that may be, located at Dublin, Wayne county, with a capital stock of \$2,000. Five directors have been elected for the first year, as follows: L. Lowell Lawrence, L. C. Wilson, S. O. Leeson, O. C. Green and F. H. Swaney.

THE third anniversary meeting of the Home for Friendless Women will be held on to-morrow evening, at the Second Presbyterian Church. Brief addresses will be delivered by Mrs. Sarah Smith, Superintendent of the Home, and others. The friends of the institution and citizens generally are invited to be present.

A SERIES of interesting meetings are in progress at the Bethlehem Christian Mission, on Indiana avenue, conducted by N. A. Walker and W. W. Dowling. Meeting every evening, beginning at half-past six o'clock and closing at eight. The first half hour each evening is spent in singing.

THE Medical College will probably hold a summer session.

[For the Evening News.]

Candidates.

It is a decidedly amusing, if not interesting study, to read and witness the claims and actions of candidates as the time for a nominating convention approaches.

Let us canvas the claims. One man has been in business, and is well known in the community for thirty years; he lost a leg, therefore he is entitled to a fat office. Another has had his revenge on mankind by taking tolls; ergo, he should keep on. Another has been ticket agent for thirteen years—he should have a fat clerkship. Another holds office, and has lent eighteen thousand dollars of the public money to his friends to win the canvass on—he'll win, if his game is not burst up. And so it goes. Where is the man that can claim office from modest merit? His name is not yet announced. Some want office because they have been there for so many years, and think they own it. Others, because. Let the people answer these men, and nominate candidates of their own. If the county of Marion can stand an eighteen thousand dollar investment for the sake of re-electing a man to office; or can be bored with soft soldier enough to re-nominate and elect any of the patriotic, stay-at-home citizens, who have sacrificed all their wife's relations in the late war, the sooner the tax payers know it the better.

The people—the so-called sovereigns—was supposed to be in full control at the late Republican Convention; but upon arriving at the Court House they found every thing cut and dried, and no chance to speak out in meeting. Office holders conducted the proceedings; office holders were sent as delegates to the State Convention; office holders offered the resolutions; and office holders choked down and adjourned the convention. "Shall such things be, and overcome us like a summer's cloud?" Or shall the working man, who has to toil day

and night to keep the wolf from the door, have a living chance to make and vote a man to office? It is time for the people to move, regardless of parties; and now is the time. Let us consider on these matters. Enco.

FASHIONS AND NOVELTIES.

Articles that the Women Want—Embroideries, Skirts, House Jackets, Cloaks, Children's Fashions and Linens. [Correspondence of the Chicago Republican.]

EMBROIDERY.

Is just now a fashionable employment, and the new style of canvas is such a great improvement on the old, that you can finish a pattern in half the time that was once required. "Manilla" is the name applied to this new article, and it comes in two colors, white and a soft shade of brown. The brown has a raised tuft or nap, resembling velvet, and is intended for sofa cushions, ottoman covers, lamp mats, or chair tidies. You can buy it by the yard, or in what is termed commenced patterns, which have a corner already embroidered with just enough of the silk to finish the pattern put in with each corner. The designs are various. Some are intended for monograms, and have elegant borders. The body of this new canvas is very neat, and makes a good appearance without any addition, by simply raveling the edges, and thus forming a fringe for a plain chair tidy.

SKIRTS.

made from hair cloth, and trimmed with flounces, were shown in white, with black binding on edge of each flounce, also on the bottom. These cost from six to ten dollars. They are a good substitute for the hooped skirt, at this season of the year, but will hardly be tolerated in summer. A plain skirt should be graduated at the bottom, as well as at the top.

HOUSE JACKETS.

are much in favor, and present many different kinds. The last new shape is called the chalcaine. It is tight fitting. Behind, there is a rather long postillion blouse, arranged in three plaits; in front it is double-breasted, open, with wide revers, and cut square at the waist. This jacket is made of black cashmere or fine cloth, and ornamented with a rich braid pattern, worked in black and gold. The neat scarlet socks are still worn with double rows of pinking on the edge, in either black or white.

CLOAKS.

Are getting prettier all the time; they are also growing smaller. Rich black velvet, ornamented with heavy lace trimming, are most worn at present. The sleeves are now shaped quite loosely over the elbow, but fit close at the wrist.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

Have a tendency to greater simplicity, for which we may all feel truly thankful. The custom has long prevailed of making children into miniature ladies and gentlemen, not so much, however, in the kindness and courtesies of life, as in the endless and elaborate cut of their garments. Especially has this been the case with girls. Now their apparel is being made with more grace and simplicity, and of goods more suited to their size. Small bright plaids and small figures in dress goods, are now used, and these are cut loosely, and supported by the children's underclothes supporter, thus affording free movement of the limbs, which is so important in childhood. These supporters are made from the finest satteen, and beautifully stitched. The device fits nicely, and gives a graceful form to the child, without the aid of lacing, thus not only giving general ease and comfort, but greatly improving the health of the wearer.

INFANTS.

outfits, made recently, display the utmost care and a lavish expenditure of money. A charming christening robe was made recently, of Indian muslin, the front composed of alternate rows of Valenciennes lace and narrow tucks. Full caps of needlework formed the sleeves and the braces which ornamented the little body, the front of which matched the skirt. Two round caps of white cashmere formed the clunk of the dress, and were trimmed with white satin put on in double narrow folds.

Deep Sea Soundings.

In the experimental deep sea dredgings in the Atlantic, the past year, dredges, weighing, with their deposits, nearly half a ton, have been hauled up from a depth of 14,000 feet, or two miles and two-thirds below the surface, and animals of much complexity or organization, and with eyes as perfect in every respect as those of the fishes and reptiles best known to us, have been fished from this great depth. From a series of observations at Monaco, on the shores of the Mediterranean, a French scientist reports to the academy the presence of a stratum of air 200 feet high, extending for miles inland, which is constantly impregnated with saline particles. This saline stratum is found on all sea coasts, is independent of barometric pressure or the hygrometric state of the atmosphere, and is due to the "pulverization" of the seawater by the breaking of the surf upon the rocks.

Dry Earth Treatment.

Some remarkable cures of obstinate wounds by the simple application of dry earth, have been related. Among them an Australian peasant reports that of a gentleman who, about six years ago, received a kick from a horse below the knee of the right leg. The wound healed partially, but after a time it broke out again and spread until the whole of the lower part of the leg was effected. Having heard of the success of the earth treatment in other cases, he procured some virgin soil and threw below the site of the wound and applied it to the wound, which at the time was as large as his hand, and caused the leg to be much swollen. The result was that the swelling was reduced in the first application. The treatment was continued for three weeks, at the end of which time the wound was quite healed.

Oh, Those Irish.

"The last time I was in Ireland I saw this sign on a lively stable: 'Long tail horses are shilling a week, short tail horses four shillings.' I asked the keeper the reason for that, and he explained to me that long tail horses could keep their noses in the oats all the time, switching off the flies with their tails quite comfortably, while short tail horses had to keep tucking aside their heads to bite off the flies, and did not get a chance to eat much. That man could make money. Mr. Thickness, brother of the Earl of Ordley, could get no assistance from the Earl, so he opened a shoe shop opposite the Earl's mansion with this sign: 'Boots and shoes repaired by Philip Thickness, brother of Lord Ordley who lives over the way.' This brought the money from his lordship to get the sign down."

How to Spell "Tunkin."

A little girl in one of our primary schools, having shown her teacher her slate with her spelling lesson printed thereon, asked the teacher what she should spell "tunkin." "Pumpkin, you mean, do you not?" said the teacher. "No; tunkin," said the little one. "But there is no such word as that," said the teacher; "you have misunderstood." "I am sure I have heard it," said the child, and she sat down, looking rather perplexed. Then she began to print briskly for a moment or two, and presently the slate was raised again. The teacher looked at it, and read: "I love Miss W— more than —" "Now," said little Nellie, "I want to write 'tunkin' tell."

Hit Him Again.

A religious journal says: "A lawyer who was in the habit of arguing a question of law relating to the ownership of a variety of apples, is indignant at his minister for exceeding twenty-five minutes in unfolding one of the great principles of morality, on the observance of which the whole existence of society depends."

TEAS, ETC.

Fully Opened and Established!

NEW CHINA TEA STORE,

IN THE

Academy of Music.

We are now receiving large invoices of

NEW CROP TEAS,

Including some of the FINEST GOODS ever brought to the West.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY

Of Choice

Golden Rio,

Old Government Java,

And Moscha Coffee.

OUR STOCK OF

Hard and Soft Sugars

Is always large, and is made up of the Best Brands.

A very Choice Article of New Orleans just received.

We also have a reputation for

PURE GROUND SPICES.

REMEMBER THAT THE

NEW ACADEMY OF MUSIC STORE

AND

No. 7, Odd Fellows' Hall,